

## CANAL TREATY RATIFIED.

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Ratified By the Senate By the Decisive Vote of 72 to 6.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The senate, yesterday, ratified the Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty by the decisive vote of 72 to 6. The vote was reached a few minutes before five o'clock, after almost five hours discussion behind closed doors. There were no sensational incidents during this entire time. The debate was confined exclusively to a discussion of the merits of the agreement and the policy of its provisions.

The principal speech of the day was made by Senator Teller, in opposition to the treaty, and he was followed in rapid succession by twelve or fifteen other senators, who spoke briefly either for or against the motion to ratify.

Among the other speakers of the day were Senators Clay, Fairbanks, McPherson, McLaughlin, Mississippi, Culberson, Mallory, Mason, Tillman, Bacon and Bates.

Senator Teller was one of the southern senators who spoke in advocacy of the treaty. He contended that the treaty should be ratified because it secured the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Senator Mason made a strong plea for the treaty, expressing his gratification that American diplomacy had succeeded in securing such a triumph as this treaty over the original Hay-Pauncefote agreement.

Senator Bacon's speech was made in connection with a motion to amend the treaty. In presenting this amendment he said that he was in favor of a canal and would vote for the treaty with the amendment. He opposed the treaty because he did not believe it would give the United States full control of the canal. He said that Great Britain rejected the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but sent us another treaty about identical with the former treaty as amended except as regards the Davis amendment. He considered that fact the most important feature of the whole controversy.

There was an exceptionally full attendance when the time arrived for a vote, but the certainty of ratification had become so apparent that there was comparatively little interest in the proceeding. The votes on the amendments succeeded each other quickly.

Senator Culberson offered an amendment to insert the words "for the location and construction of the last section. This was defeated, 15 to 62. Senator Bacon then offered an amendment striking out of the preamble in the reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the words "without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in Article VIII. of that convention," also the following words in Article II, relating to the purchase of stock "subject to the provisions of the present treaty," also of Article III, relating to the neutralization established in Article of Article IV, declaring against change of territorial sovereignty. All this was embodied in one amendment and defeated, 13 to 60.

The treaty then was ratified by a vote of 72 to 6, as follows:

Yeas—Adair, Aldrich, Bard, Bates, Berry, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Carmack, Clapp, Clark, Cullum, Deboe, Dietrich, Dillingham, Doolittle, Dubois, Fairbanks, Foster, Foster (La.), Foster (Wash.), Frye, Gallinger, Gable, Gibson, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Heitfeldt, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Keane, Kearns, Kittredge, Lodge, McCann, McCumber, McPherson, McLaughlin (Miss.), McLaughlin (S. C.), McMillan, Martin, Mason, Millard, Mitchell, Perkins, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Mearns, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Simmons, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Taliferro, Turner, West, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore—72.

Nays—Bacon, Blackburn, Culberson, Mallory, McPherson, McLaughlin, British war office and its attempt to annul the colonies. He said that if the colonies had been given a freer hand, the results would have been better. Should the British army be required elsewhere, the premier added, Canada and the other colonies could now easily finish the war.

## THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Standing Committees of the House of Representatives Named by Speaker Henderson.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Speaker Henderson yesterday announced his committees as follows:

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Hepburn (La.), Fletcher (Minn.), Sherman (N. Y.), Wanger (Pa.), Joy (Mo.), Corliss (Mass.), Stewart (N. Y.), Mann (Ill.), Lovins (Mass.), Coombs (Cal.), Tompkins (O.), Dwyer (Ala.), Adamson (Ga.), Davis (Fla.), McPherson (N. Y.), Richardson (Ala.), Cannon (Ill.), Hitt (Ill.), Payne (N. Y.), Hepburn (La.), Loud (Cal.), Tawney (Minn.), Moody (Mass.), Crumpacker (Ill.), Hamilton (Mich.), Sibley (Pa.), Jones (Va.), Maddox (Ga.), Williams (Ill.), Henry (Tex.), Williams (Miss.), Patterson (Tenn.).

Judiciary—Hay (N. Y.), Jenkins (Wia.), Patterson (Tenn.), Overstreet (Ind.), Alexander (N. Y.), Warner (Ill.), Littlefield (Me.), Kahn (Cal.), Thomas (Pa.), Fowler (Mass.), Neely (N. Y.), De Armord (Mo.), Lanham (Tex.), Elliott (S. C.), Smith (Ky.), Fleming (Ga.), Clayton (Ala.).

Banking and Currency—Fowler (N. J.), Hill (Conn.), Prince (Ill.), Capron (S. I.), Calderhead (Kas.), Overstreet (Ind.), Lovings (Mass.), Smith (Ia.), Hill (Conn.), Douglas (N. Y.), De Armord (Mo.), Talbert (S. C.), Rhea (Ky.), Thayer (Mass.), Gault (Ga.), Fugley (N. Y.), Padgett (Tenn.).

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Grosscup (La.), Holmes (N. Y.), Stevens (Minn.), Jones (Wash.), Ford (Mich.), Wachter (N. Y.), Rogers (N. Y.), Littlefield (Me.), Spight (Miss.), Small (N. C.), Davis (Fla.), Smith (N. J.), Belmont (N. Y.), Snook (O.).

Rivers and Harbors—Burton (O.), Reeve (N. Y.), Dwyer (Ala.), Bingham (N. Y.), Acheson (Pa.), Morris (Minn.), Alexander (N. Y.), Tongue (Ore.), Lawrence (Mich.), Lester (Ga.), Bankhead (Ala.), McCullough (N. Y.), Sherman (N. Y.), Ball (Cal.), Randall (La.).

Military Affairs—Hull (Ia.), Ketchum (N. Y.), Brien (Conn.), Crockett (N. Y.), Stevens (Miss.), Dick (O.), Mondell (Wyo.), Esch (Wash.), Erick (Ind.), Prince (N. Y.), Jones (Pa.), Suizer (N. Y.), Hay (Va.), Jett (Ill.), Slayden (Tex.), Broussard (La.), Snodgrass (Tenn.), Egan (N. Y.), Snook (O.).

Naval Affairs—Foss (Ill.), Dayton (W. Va.), Conn (N. J.), Brooks (N. J.), Bull (R. I.), Mudd (Md.), Watson (Ind.), Constans (Ia.), Taylor (Ore.), Roberts (Mass.), Cummings (N. Y.), Meyer (La.), Tate (Ga.), Rixey (Va.), Kitchin (N. C.), Vandiver (Mo.), Wheeler (Ky.).

Patents—Naturalization—Shattuck (O.), Adams (Pa.), Howell (N. J.), Johnson (N. Y.), O'Connell (N. Y.), Ruppert (N. Y.), Robb (Mo.), Rucker (Mo.).

Foreign Affairs—Hitt (Ill.), J. R. Adams (Pa.), Cousins (Ia.), W. A. Smith (Mich.), Heatwole (Minn.), Gillett (Mass.), Leland (Ind.), Crockett (N. Y.), Beldier (O.), Foster (Vt.), Huen (Wash.), Dinsmore (Ark.), Clark (Mo.), Howard (Ga.), Burton (Ore.), Hooker (N. Y.), Naphe (Mass.).

Post Office and Post Roads—Loud (Cal.), Ketchum (N. Y.), Smith (Ill.), Gardner (N. J.), Sperry (Conn.), Bromberg (N. Y.), Crockett (N. Y.), Hedges (Ia.), Sibley (Pa.), Boutell (Ill.), Swanson (Va.), Moon (Tenn.), Griggs (Ga.), Burton (Ore.), Hooker (N. Y.), Johnson (N. Y.), Rodey (N. M.).

Public Buildings and Grounds—Meyer (N. Y.), Miller (Kas.), Jones (Wash.), Esch (Wash.), Moody (Ore.), Seebach (N. Y.), Murphy (S. D.), Perkins (N. Y.), Fordney (Mich.), Shafroth (Col.), Kieberg (Tex.), Griffith (Ind.), Brundage (N. Y.), Burton (Ore.), Brundage (N. Y.), Marshall (N. D.), Brown (Mich.), Marshall (N. D.), Brown (Mich.), Marshall (N. D.), Brown (Mich.).

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Mann (Ill.), Powers (Me.), Knapp (N. Y.), Smith (Ia.), Gaines (W. Va.), Fox (Mich.), Bowler (Ia.), Burgess (Tex.), McPherson (N. Y.), Mann (Ill.), Miller (Kas.), Powers (Mass.), Sutherland (Utah), Currier (N. H.), Littlefield (Me.), Robinson (Ind.), Greene (Pa.), Feely (Ill.).

Following are the chairmen of the remaining committees under the cross-questioning of the laws, Warner, Ill. Private land claims, G. W. Smith, Ill. Alcoholic liquor traffic, Sperry, Conn. Ventilation and acoustics, Bishop, Mich.

Expenditures in the state department, Ketchum, New York. Expenditures in the treasury department, Cousins, Ia.

Expenditures in the war department, Russell, Ky. Expenditures in the navy department, Wanger, Pa.

Expenditures in the post office department, Wanger, Pa. Expenditures in the interior department, Curtis, Kas.

Expenditures in the department of justice, Overstreet, Ind. Expenditures in the department of agriculture, Gillett, N. Y.

Expenditures on public buildings, Fletcher, Minn. Accounts, Bull, R. I.

Young Clerk Gone Wrong. He Received Twenty-Five Dollars a Month for Handling Other Peoples' Money.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—Herman Ernst, 18 years old, a clerk for the last eight months in the Continental national bank, was arrested by Chief of Detectives Desmond, Monday, on a charge of embezzling \$781 from the bank. At first he was inclined to deny the accusation, but he finally broke down under the cross-questioning of the chief and confessed to the whole amount. He is under a \$1,000 bond, furnished by the Philadelphia Bonding Co. He says he spent the money running around having a good time.

Young Ernst held the position of eastern remittance clerk, taking care of all the exchanges from the east. Though receiving a salary of only \$23 a month he handled hundreds of dollars daily, and his position was a responsible one.

Ernst lays the blame upon the small salary he received, saying that he could not live on the amount given him.

KNOW THE SERUM WAS UNFIT. Starting Admission Made by Martin Schmidt in the St. Louis Tetanus Inquiry.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—Martin Schmidt offered the most startling testimony heard at Tuesday's session of the tetanus inquiry commission. He declared that Dr. Ravold had directed him, on October 3, to prepare for distribution the serum drawn from the horse "Jim," which had been shot the day before because it had tetanus.

"Dr. Ravold told me," said Schmidt, "that the serum could be safely used, as the horse had not been affected with tetanus on September 29, when the drawing was made."

"I knew," the witness declared, "that the serum was poisonous and unfit for use on human beings, but I felt that I could not question Dr. Ravold's orders. So I went ahead and carried out the orders."

THE BONINE MURDER TRIAL. The Evidence Was All Expected to Be in at the Close of Tuesday Afternoon's Session.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Three medical experts gave testimony Tuesday at the trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, charged with killing Census Clerk Ayres, all going to show the alleged close range at which the fatal shots were fired.

Dr. Sterling Bunn testified that the chest wound inflicted on Ayres must have been fired from a spot when the pistol was from five to eight inches distant from the body.

Doctors Carr and Bovee also gave testimony along the same lines, showing the results of experiments designed to prove the close range at which the fatal shots must have been fired.

When recess was taken it was expected that all the testimony would be in by adjournment Tuesday afternoon.

MR. HACKETT'S RESIGNATION. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy Will Be Succeeded by Mr. Charles H. Darling Monday.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The president has accepted the resignation of Mr. Frank W. Hackett as assistant secretary of the navy, to take effect next Monday. His successor, Mr. Charles H. Darling, of Vermont, will be expected here in a day or two, will relieve him of his official duties at that day.

Reward Offered for Fleishman. San Francisco, Dec. 11.—J. W. Hellman, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank, of Los Angeles, has authorized the offering of a reward of \$2,500 for the arrest of H. J. Fleishman, the absconding cashier of the bank, and an additional reward of \$2,500 for the return of the money taken by Fleishman, amounting, it is said, to \$100,000.

Bomb-Throwing Diabolical. Corder, Mo., Dec. 11.—A bomb was thrown by an unknown person into the hallway of the public school building while the pupils were practicing for their Christmas exercises in the second story. An explosion that shook the building and tore up a portion of the lower floor followed. No one was injured.

Rolandow Renews His Challenge. New York, Dec. 11.—Rolandow, who issued a challenge some time ago to Sandow for a weight-lifting contest for the championship of the world, renewed the challenge yesterday. Rolandow says that he would be willing to give his share of the purse to charity or that he would meet Sandow in private for \$1,000 a side.

Considered the Treaty. Washington, Dec. 10.—At 12:45 p. m. the senate went into executive session to consider the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

## TAXES AND TARIFF.

The Policy Announced by President McKinley Abandoned by Republicans.

A Washington dispatch to the New York World says that it is estimated that the net treasury surplus for the present fiscal year may reach \$130,000,000, and that as a consequence, republican leaders in congress with the president's sanction have adopted a plan to cut off all the war taxes, reducing the internal revenue to figures as low, if not lower, than those which prevailed before the Spanish-American war.

According to the World's dispatch, the abolition of these special taxes will reduce the revenue to about \$65,000,000. The tax on beer will be reduced from \$1.50 to one dollar a barrel, thus taking off about \$25,000,000. The tax on tobacco will be reduced from nine to six cents per pound, and the cigar schedule will be rearranged so as to effect, together with the general tax reduction, an additional reduction of \$25,000,000. In this way it is estimated that the entire war tax will be wiped out and the surplus reduced by about \$65,000,000.

The World's correspondent says that it is also suggested that the tax on whisky may be reduced to 80 cents a gallon, the present tax being \$1.20 per gallon. The World's correspondent says:

The president and the republican members of the ways and means committee, with two possible exceptions, are unalterably opposed to any revision of the tariff. The president declared on one article could not be effected without going through the entire list, and such a revision is not what the republicans think it is essential to do. They think it is to leave well enough alone.

It is also stated that it is not now believed that anyone of the pending reciprocity treaties can obtain ratification in the senate, and that "there seems no prospect along the line of reciprocity."

The World's correspondent is authority for the statement that when certain members of the ways and means committee suggested to the president that possibly the treasury surplus could be lowered by revision of the tariff schedule in which the greatest degree of protection is allowed, the president declared his absolute adherence to the doctrine of high protection and expressed his opinion that the present prosperity should be allowed to continue, and that there should be no tinkering with the tariff to unsettle business and cause apprehension in commercial circles.

Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, said: "The country is doing better than ever before, and there is an old adage to let well enough alone."

Representative Russell, of Connecticut, said: "Revision of the tariff along special lines is a practical impossibility at present. Conditions are good, and they should be permitted to remain so."

More and more every day it appears that Representative Babcock's fight for tariff revision will be a hopeless one in the republican party. Republican leaders, who, like Babcock, have changed their opinion as to the influence of a high protective tariff on the general welfare, would have a very strong following in the republican party, and perhaps the recognition of this fact has come to the minds of the republicans, who are doing better than ever before, and there is an old adage to let well enough alone."

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## WAR OF CLASS INTERESTS.

Tariff Revision Looked Upon as an Impossibility Under Republican Rule.

Few subjects will come before congress this winter in any form of more importance to this nation's industrial interests, and more especially to the commercial and industrial interests of the state of Minnesota, than the treatment which should be extended to our live stock and dairying interests, says the St. Paul Globe.

For all practical purposes it seems determined that we shall have no reciprocity treaties ratified by the present senate. The chief value of such treaties is of course in the extended markets they offer to our breadstuffs, as well as to our manufactured articles.

The debate now in progress in the German parliament shows that we have to contend with in foreign lands in the effort to send into them our cheap food products. Those governments will give us no market they can keep from us. They are not willing that our exclusive trading system, whereby we seek to sell without buying in return, shall receive even toleration at their hands.

Germany has been one of the most persistent of the foes of our exclusion laws. The agrarian interest in that country has consistently and steadily opposed the introduction of our food products. The present excitement in German legislative circles on that score is no new circumstance. It may be for the poorer classes in Germany the enactment of "hunger laws," as the socialist representatives claim, and it may be inconsistent with the true welfare of the German masses but there is no man who will say that it is not justifiable as a matter of national reprisal.

What the German government is trying to do with reference to American food products we are trying to do toward ourselves in the attempted advancement of class interests through legislation. Every Minnesota congressman having a rural constituency any extent has made his appearance in Washington this winter with a measure designed to drive the oleomargarine industry out of existence. And while one stands watching in wonderment this display of class selfishness and narrow-mindedness there appear on the scene the representatives of the cattle-raising interests, with their legislative program declared. They are against all the dairying interests seem to demand, and they demand a whole lot of things which the dairy interests seem to be indifferent toward.

The republican party has brought the conscience and moral sense of the country down to such a low level that it is almost impossible to consider public measures without immediate and controlling reference to the interests which are peculiarly interested adversely or favorably. Legislation is looked on as a form of public favoritism, and it seems to be the principal question how much more one interest can get out of the grab-bag than any other interest.

No wonder, indeed, in such a situation, that tariff revision is looked upon as an impossibility, and that the sponge has been thrown up already by the backers of the reciprocity idea.

TARIFF DUPES OF THE WEST. Republican Leaders Who Are Being Hoodwinked by Their Eastern Brethren.

As might have been expected from the chief magistrate of a state whose interests are all in the direction of free trade but whose political control is in the hands of protectionists, Gov. Cummins of Iowa finds it necessary in public speech to imitate Jack Bunsby, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Occasionally discussing our foreign trade relations, he says the American tariff policy ought to be to keep foreigners out of our markets, but that now it is to crowd them out of their own markets.

Some protectionists who are cleverer than the governor of Iowa may object to the statement of the case in this blunt fashion. The primary class in economics would hardly need to be told that no nation can keep and hope at the same time to control the markets of the nations thus discriminated against.

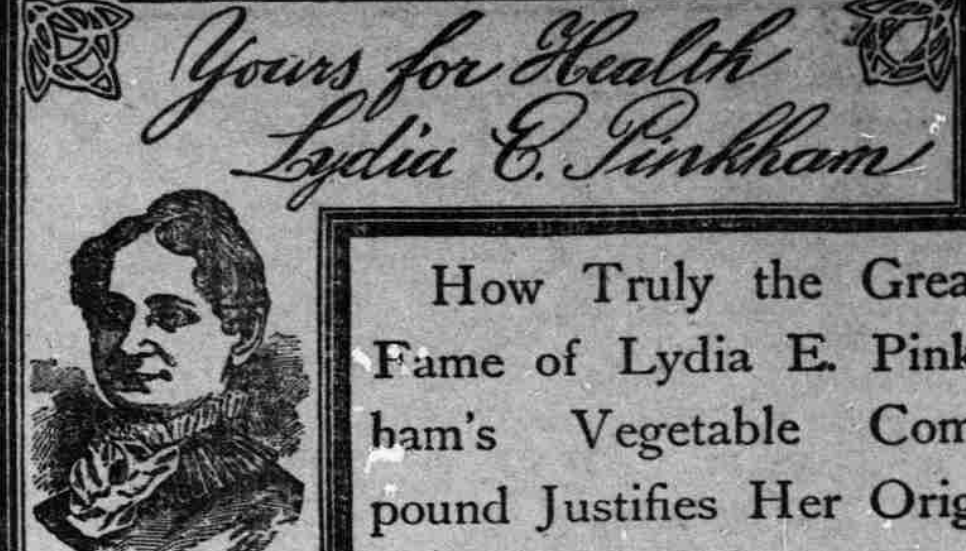
A free trader would not have stated the absurdity of the republican position on the tariff question more bluntly than Gov. Cummins has done. In his case, however, the suggestion is made in all seriousness and without a suspicion on his part as to the folly involved.

The discouraging feature of the protective tariff situation is the fact that western republican leaders are showing themselves more and more the ignorant and fanatical dupes of eastern leaders who personally profit by the system. Eastern republicans find it necessary to employ sophistry and even legdemania to disguise some of their legislative and reciprocity enterprises, but it must be that these devices are wholly for home use, for they do not appear to be needed in western states.

If there is a western republican of prominence who has a doubt of the omnipotence of a tariff act, if there is one who ever entertained a thought that by any possibility the scheme of protection could become a gigantic conspiracy for the enrichment of a few of the people at the expense of the whole people, he is not visible to the naked eye at this time.

The senate thinks the reciprocity treaties are safely pigeon-holed. In the meantime our manufacturing capacity goes on increasing far beyond our ability to consume. The foreign market is becoming more and more of a desideratum. The time to enlarge the foreign market is when we are prosperous, for that is a means of continuing prosperity. But the chances are that we shall accept the blindly optimistic theory of letting "well enough alone," and not attempt to enlarge our markets by treaty until the accumulation of surplus products has depressed prices and given hard times.—Minneapolis Journal (Rep.).

If Mark Hanna is in political peril in Ohio will President Roosevelt heap coals of fire on his head by helping him out?—St. Louis Republic.



*Yours for Health*  
*Lydia E. Pinkham*

How Truly the Great Fame of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Justifies Her Original Signature.

## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhoea than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yields to it.

Womb troubles, causing pain, weight, and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "dumb" care, and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures.

Kidney Complaints and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound always cures. No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

Those women who refuse to accept any remedy are re-warmed a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

SASKATCHEWAN, WESTERN CANADA, IS CALLED THE "GARDEN OF EDEN," By a Former Resident of Reed City, Michigan.

In a letter to the Reed City, Michigan, Clarion, Mr. James C. Armstrong, of Melford, Saskatchewan, says, writing on 27th May, 1901:

"This is a fine country for a poor man, as he can go out on the hay steves and cut all the hay he needs. He turns his cattle out on the prairie, and when he is not using his horses, he turns them out also. There is such an abundance of food, they never wander away."

"A lady, who has lived here eight years, told me that this was the original 'Garden of Eden.' I certainly would believe it, if I could only find the apple tree. But as it is, we have many varieties of fruit—strawberries, cranberries, Saskatoons, huckleberries, red and black currants, dewberries, plums, red and black cherries, and red raspberries. All of these fruits grow wild. Then the flowers that dot the prairies, making them look like a real garden. We have eaten of the wild red raspberries, and they are equal if not superior to those grown in Michigan."

We have sweet corn 7 1/2 inches high. As the western farmers are all done seeding, branding cattle and sheep shearing are now progressing. Wool is only five cents a pound, and many ranchers have on hand last year's clip. I inclose you a potato blossom, six inches when cut. This is no fairy tale, if you are so much farther from Reed City. It is all facts. Come up and see. This has been truly called the 'Garden of the West.' With fruits and flowers, lakes and streams, fish and fowl, beautiful rivers, tracts of timber and mountains, what more does a man want?"

Information concerning Western Canada will be cheerfully given by communicating with the agent of the Government of Canada, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

A Good Tackle. "Did I make